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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/825,058	04/12/2004	Julio Estrada	110595.00119/LOT919990046	7224
67046	7590	12/24/2009		
HOLLAND & KNIGHT 10 ST. JAMES AVENUE BOSTON, MA 02116-3889			EXAMINER	
TRAN, MYLINH T				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2179				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
12/24/2009		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/825,058

**Applicant(s)**

ESTRADA ET AL.

**Examiner**

MYLINH TRAN

**Art Unit**

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 December 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2 and 8-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2 and 8-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SI.08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION*****Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/01/09 has been entered.

Applicant's Amendment filed 12/01/09 has been entered and carefully considered. Claims 2, 8-10 have been amended. However, the limitations of the amended claims have not been found to be patentable over prior art of record, therefore, claims 2, 8-10 remain rejected under the same ground of rejection as set forth in the Office Action mailed (09/01/09).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 2 and 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ludolph et al. [US. 5,943,053].

**As to claim 2**, Ludolph et al. teach a method for selectively displaying a plurality of rooms, comprising the steps of: displaying content material in a page of said room (figure 2, column 4, lines 32-67); displaying page associated material in a side bar of said room (figure 2, column 4, lines 35-50); responsive to entering a room, executing a first slide animation of said page (column 9, lines 60-67) said associated material such that said page associated material slides into said side bar from a first direction (column 6, lines 12-63); and responsive to leaving said room, executing a second slide animation (column 9, lines 60-67) of page associated material such that said page associated material (the contents of the document) slides out said side bar in a direction different from said first direction (column 8, line 52 through column 9, line 28); thereby creating a visual effect of entering and leaving an area represented by a panel (column 9, lines 12-52); wherein the visual effect creates a visual impression of entering and leaving said area via one or more of a horizontal and vertical sliding motion (column 9, lines 55-60); wherein said first slide animation and said second slide animation are elements of an aesthetic set inherited from a parent room (column 10, lines 49-67); wherein said first slide animation and said second slide animation comprising moving said page associated material into or out of

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said slide bar via one or more of: an up, down, left, right, or looping motion (Ludolph teaches the steps of expanding and contracting which is similar to the steps of sliding said page in a first direction and in a different direction from the first direction as claimed. Ludolph also teaches when the user moves the pointer to a new expandable panel, the panel can expand and the content within the panel be repositioned. It could be done through a successive series of steps called transitional animation. There is a slow-in and slow-out period with this type of animation (column 10, lines 4-5). Once the pointer has been moved out of the panel, assuming the panel expanded. The contraction process also uses transitional animation (column 10, lines 49-54)).

**As to claims 8 and 9**, Ludolph et al. teach displaying rooms from plurality of rooms (column 4, lines 51-67), each room including a page display and a corresponding side bar display (column 4, lines 12-50), comprising: removing side bar material corresponding to a first page display from said side bar by a first slide animation (column 9, line 55 through column 10, line 14 and column 27-36) in a first direction (column 6, lines 12-63) when leaving a first room in said hierarch of rooms (Ludolph et al. teach plurality of rooms which a user can move one room into another room by the window panel expansion and contraction; Beside, Ludolph, as disclosed in figure 2, teaches the parent room "User Interface" and the child room "User Model", "Layout Guide lines"....which

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comprising a hierarchy of room) and inserting side bar material corresponding to a second page display into said side bar in said first direction by slide animation (column 9, line 55 through column 10, line 14 and column 27-36) when entering a second room higher in said hierarchy of rooms (column 8, line 52 through column 9, line 28); and removing side bar material corresponding to said first page display from said side bar by slide animation (column 9, line 55 through column 10, line 14 and column 27-36) in a second direction when leaving said first room in said hierarchy of rooms and inserting side bar material corresponding to a third page display into said side bar by slide animation (column 9, line 55 through column 10, line 14 and column 27-36) in said second direction when entering a third room lower in said hierarchy of rooms; thereby providing in said side bar a visual effect of respectively moving up or down said hierarchy of rooms (column 9, lines 12-52); wherein the visual effect creates a visual impression of entering and leaving said area via one or more of a horizontal and vertical sliding motion (column 9, lines 55-60); wherein said first animation and said second animation are elements of an aesthetic set inherited from a parent room (column 10, lines 49-67); wherein said first slide animation and said second slide animation comprising moving said page associated material into or out of said side bar via one or more of: an up, down, left, right, or looping motion (Ludolph teaches the steps of expanding and contracting which is similar to the steps of sliding said

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page in a first direction and in a different direction from the first direction as claimed. Ludolph also teaches when the user moves the pointer to a new expandable panel, the panel can expand and the content within the panel be repositioned. It could be done through a successive series of steps called transitional animation. There is a slow-in and slow-out period with this type of animation (column 10, lines 4-5). Once the pointer has been moved out of the panel, assuming the panel expanded. The contraction process also uses transitional animation (column 10, lines 49-54).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37

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CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludolph et al. [US. 5,943,053] in view of Shaffer et al. [US. 7,065,785].

**As to claim 10**, Ludolph et al. teach displaying rooms from plurality of rooms (column 4, lines 51-67), each room including a page display and a corresponding side bar display (column 4, lines 12-50), comprising: removing side bar material corresponding to a first page display from said side bar via a first slide animation in a first direction (column 6, lines 12-63) when leaving a first room in said plural rooms and inserting side bar material corresponding to a second page display into said side bar in said first direction when entering a second room higher in said plural of rooms (column 8, line 52 through column 9, line 28); and removing side bar material corresponding to said first page display from said side bar via a second slide animation in a second direction when leaving said first room in said plural of rooms and inserting side bar material corresponding to a third page display into said side bar in said second direction when entering a third room lower in said



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plural of rooms; thereby providing in said side bar a visual effect of respectively moving up or down said plural of rooms (column 9, lines 12-52); wherein the visual effect creates a visual impression of entering and leaving said area via one or more of a horizontal and vertical sliding motion (column 9, lines 55-60); wherein said first animation and said second animation are elements of an aesthetic set inherited from a parent room (column 10, lines 49-67); wherein said first slide animation and said second slide animation comprising moving said page associated material into or out of said slide bar via one or more of: an up, down, left, right, or looping motion (Ludolph teaches the steps of expanding and contracting which is similar to the steps of sliding said page in a first direction and in a different direction from the first direction as claimed. Ludolph also teaches when the user moves the pointer to a new expandable panel, the panel can expand and the content within the panel be repositioned. It could be done through a successive series of steps called transitional animation. There is a slow-in and slow-out period with this type of animation (column 10, lines 4-5). Once the pointer has been moved out of the panel, assuming the panel expanded. The contraction process also uses transitional animation (column 10, lines 49-54).

.Ludolph fails to clearly teach associating with each room in said hierarchy of rooms a respective access control list identifying users authorized to view said room; displaying in said side bar of a parent room

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material selectively descriptive of child rooms only to which said user is authorized by access control lists for said child rooms;

However, Shaffer et al. teach associating with each room in said plural of rooms a respective access control list identifying users authorized to view said room (column 1, lines 30-55); displaying in said side bar of a parent room material selectively descriptive of child rooms only to which said user is authorized by access control lists for said child rooms (column 5, lines 10-56);

It would have been obvious to one skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the Shaffer's teaching with the teachings of Ludolph et al. Motivation of the combination is for the advantage of the security purpose.

### **Response to Arguments**

Applicant has argued that Ludolph does not teach or suggest said first slide animation and said second slide animation comprising moving said page associated material into or out of said slide bar via one or more of: an up, down, left, right, or looping motion. However, Ludolph teaches the steps of expanding and contracting which is similar to the steps of sliding said page in a first direction and in a different direction from the first direction as claimed. Ludolph also teaches when the user moves the pointer to a new expandable panel, the panel can expand and the content within the panel be repositioned. It could be done through a

successive series of steps called transitional animation. There is a slow-in and slow-out period with this type of animation (column 10, lines 4-5). Once the pointer has been moved out of the panel, assuming the panel expanded. The contraction process also uses transitional animation (column 10, lines 49-54). Thus, Ludolph teaches moving said page associated material into or out of said slide bar via left or right motion. Ludolph et al. also teach plurality of rooms which a user can move one room into another room by the window panel expansion and contraction; Beside, Ludolph, as disclosed in figure 2, teaches the parent room "User Interface" and the child room "User Model", "Layout Guide lines"....which comprising a hierarchy of room.

### **Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mylinh Tran. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4141.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

571-273-8300

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mylinh Tran

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/Weilun Lo/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2179